Proceedings of the Mysore Representative Assembly.

DASARA SESSION—OCTOBER 1928.

FIRST DAY—*Friday, 26th October 1928.*

The Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly was held in the Jaganmohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, commencing from 12 noon on the 26th October 1928.

The names of members present are given in Appendix.

The Dewan and Members of Council took their seats precisely at 12 noon. The Proceedings were opened by the Dewan with the following Address :—

PART I.

GENTLEMEN,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the Session of the Representative Assembly and to lay before you a brief review of the administration of the State since the last Dasara Session.

LAND REVENUE.

Seasonal Conditions, 1927-28.

Except in two districts, the rainfall during the year 1927-28 was in excess of the average. Owing, however, to unequal distribution, tanks in some of the talúks did not receive adequate supply and wet cultivation under them suffered in consequence, necessitating remission of assessment. In parts of the Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts, difficulty was felt for drinking water, but funds were promptly sanctioned for sinking temporary wells and deepening existing ones. Except for such difficulties in particular tracts, the agricultural conditions of the year, viewed as a whole, were not unsatisfactory. Applications for land came in freely, and the net area under occupation

showed an increase of 17,500 acres. The land revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 130 lakhs which constitutes a record. It is gratifying to note that this result was achieved in spite of a marked decrease in the number of coercive processes issued.

Seasonal Outlook, 1928-29.

The agricultural outlook since the beginning of the current year has been one of hope alternating with anxiety. The south-west monsoon began very well, but its course proved to be unusually short. In parts of the Malnad, the rainfall is 20 per cent in defect of the average, but I am glad to say that the drier tracts did not fare quite so badly. Heavy falls have since been recorded during the north-east monsoon all over the State, and we can now feel re-assured about the agricultural prospects of the year.

The deficiency of rainfall had been most marked in the Mysore District. I toured recently in the most affected parts of the district, *viz.*, Mandya, Nagamangala, and Krishnarajapet. It was found desirable to provide the people with some work, though actual distress was not felt anywhere, and the Deputy Commissioner was instructed to start the sinking of drinking water wells and maintenance work of tanks on as large a scale as possible. Facilities were also given to graze cattle in State Forests without payment of fees. Steps are also being taken to carry out some large irrigation works in these taluks, such as the Hidava, Chikkayagati and Bommanahalli tanks, while restoring as many minor tanks as possible.

In this connection, I may state that our policy in dealing with agricultural distress, as explained in a recent Government order, is to organise relief on the first appearance of signs of distress, without waiting to test its prevalence by the elaborate methods prescribed in the Famine Code. The order that I have referred to has been issued so as to enable Revenue Officers to deal in a prompt, liberal and comprehensive manner with the initial stages of distress during the pre-test period.

The rules for the grant of remission have been further liberalised. Prior to 1925, remission of half the wet and garden assessment used to be given only when there was a widespread failure of rains over a large tract, and that, too only if the condition of the people had become impoverished. The revised policy adopted since last year is to grant remis-

sions in respect of individual tanks which have failed to receive an adequate supply of water.

Village Panchayets.

The Village Panchayet Scheme, which was partially introduced in the year 1926-27, was brought into operation throughout the State during the year (1927-28). So far 8,863 Village Panchayets have been constituted. One of the main causes for the failure of schemes of village improvement in previous years was that the village organisations had no power to levy taxes and therefore possessed no assured income. Under the new Village Panchayet Regulation, the total annual demand on account of Village Panchayet revenue is expected to exceed 10 lakhs of rupees. This, with the closing balance of Rs. 14½ lakhs which the Panchayets had at the end of the year at their credit, will enable them to start their existence with ample resources, and they should find no difficulty, with adequate assistance from Government and District Boards, in carrying on village improvement work on a large scale in future. About 430 Panchayets have levied optional taxes, and 3,000 Panchayets have made arrangements for half a day's labour in each week. It has been estimated that, including Government grants actually spent on works and cost of labour supplied by the villagers, the total value of the work done in all the villages in the past year came to nearly 5 lakhs of rupees.

Record of Rights.

The Record of Rights Scheme was introduced in the taluks of Davangere (including the Harihar Sub-Taluk), Sagar and Bangalore during the year under report. The preliminary investigation work to be done by the Revenue agency has been completed in the Sagar and Davangere Taluks and is nearing completion in the Bangalore Taluk. Survey operations have been started already in the Davangere and Bangalore Taluks, and the Sagar Taluk will also be taken up shortly. A programme of work for the current year has been sanctioned, and orders have been passed already for the introduction of the Record of Rights in the Kolar, T.-Narsipur and Holalkere Taluks. It is proposed to take up five more taluks during the year. It is the intention of Government to extend the scheme to all taluks as rapidly as circumstances permit.

Changes in Administrative Divisions.

In order to facilitate the acquisition of lands in connection with the new Irwin Canal, the resettlement of the raiyats and the disposal of questions connected with the cultivation of the newly irrigated tracts, a new Revenue Sub-Division was constituted with Mandya as its headquarters. The question of bifurcating the Mysore District is engaging attention.

Two of the sub-taluks, *viz.*, Closepet and Koratagere, have been converted into taluks, and proposals are under consideration in respect of some of the other sub-taluks. The Bangalore Taluk has been split up into two charges with a separate Amildar for the Bangalore City and two adjacent hoblies. A new sub-taluk has been sanctioned with headquarters at Periapatna, so that special attention may be bestowed on the needs of this tract.

Financial.

Actuals, 1927-28.

In addressing you at the Budget Session in May last, I stated that I was able to place before you what might be considered a satisfactory statement of accounts, indicative of a thoroughly sound financial position. You will, I am sure, be gratified to learn that the actuals of last year, which are now available, show a substantial improvement over the anticipation formed in the Revised Estimate presented to you. We had then forested that the revenues of the year would exceed the budget by about Rs. 9⅜ lakhs, and that, after meeting the additional requirements of departments, the year's revenue transactions would stand balanced with a small margin of half a lakh of rupees on the right side. From the statements appended, you will observe that the year has ended in a revenue surplus of about Rs. 11 lakhs. The total revenue has reached Rs. 361 lakhs, showing an improvement of Rs. 11 lakhs over the Revised Estimate. The Major Heads which have most largely contributed to this result are:—

	Lakhs of Rupees.
Forest (including Sandal Oil Factory)	5·39
Land Revenue	1·34
Stamps	1·06
Krishnarajasagara and Hydro-Electric Works ..	1·05

It is particularly pleasing to note that the total expenditure of the year, which stands at about Rs. 366½ lakhs (including the amounts met from Reserve Funds), has not far exceeded the Revised Estimate.

Compared to the budget, the total revenue realised was better by Rs. 21 lakhs while the expenditure advanced by Rs. 11 lakhs. Government have decided to appropriate the additional revenue realised in the actuals towards the replenishment of the Irrigation and Special Reserves, which are being drawn upon for financing Irrigation Works and special non-recurring items of Expenditure in accordance with the sanctioned arrangements in force.

The budgetted programme of Capital Outlay not charged to Revenue was Rs. 70 lakhs. The Irwin Canal work is being pushed on. In view of this and the transmission of electrical power to Metur in the Madras Presidency, it was expected that the total expenditure on Capital Works would amount to Rs. 85 lakhs at the end of the year. The actuals, however, show a lapse of Rs. 15 lakhs in the revised grant.

Owing mainly to this lapse and to the improvement in the revenues above referred to, the cash balance on 1st July 1928 rose to Rs. 80 lakhs as against Rs. 60·71 lakhs estimated in May last.

Budget, 1928-29.

The sanctioned Budget of the current year counts on a total revenue realisation of Rs. 356 lakhs, against which we have provided for Expenditure chargeable to Revenue aggregating Rs. 355½ lakhs, leaving a margin of half a lakh of rupees. The actual position of only the first quarter of the current year is known, and it is too early to judge what the result of financial transactions will be at the close of the year. Thanks to the recent rains, which have relieved anxiety, we may hope that the position of equilibrium anticipated in the Budget will be realised. After the Budget passed through the Legislature, certain urgent works and important measures of development requiring additional grants have been undertaken, chiefly in the Forest, Public Works and Agricultural Departments. Demands for supplementary grants to the extent necessary will be placed before the Legislative Council in due course. The departmental requirements of the year aggregate Rs. 7 lakhs. These will be financed partly from the anticipated improvement in certain revenue heads and partly from the Special Reserve.

I shall now mention for your information the more important of the additional requirements of the year.—

Timber Creosoting Plant.—The Timber Creosoting Plant which arrived towards the close of last year has been installed at Bhadravati. It is now in operation. The Chief

Conservator of Forests estimates an output of 70,000 treated sleepers and 2,000 balagi poles and expects to realise from the sales a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs during the year. His proposals for working the plant have been sanctioned by Government and a sum of one lakh of rupees has been placed at the disposal of the Forest Department for the present for operation expenses.

Manufacture of Rinderpest Serum.—In view of the favourable results achieved so far in the manufacture of rinderpest serum locally and the increasing demand for it from all parts of the State, Government have accorded sanction to the continuance of the Serum Institute till the end of June 1929. The Institute has been expanded and improved. The amount saved to the State as a result of these operations may be safely stated at over 10 lakhs of rupees The Department of Agriculture needs an additional grant of Rs. 1,80,000. In the interests of the agricultural population, this demand will receive the earnest consideration of Government.

Road Fund.—The roads in Mysore have deteriorated badly in many places owing to heavy traffic and other causes. To restore the provincial roads to proper condition, the Public Works Department estimates that a lumpsum grant of Rs. 10 lakhs is required for expenditure on special repairs during the next three years, over and above the grant for ordinary maintenance.

The question of forming a Road Fund and finding ways and means of providing adequate funds for undertaking a continuous programme of maintenance and development of roads in the State has been under consideration for some time. You will be interested to learn that Goverment have recently passed orders sanctioning a Road Fund Scheme, the main features of which are:—

(i) The realisations from tolls, and fees levied on motor transport will be definitely earmarked for expenditure on roads (including bridges) and these receipts will be supplemented by suitable grants from General Revenues so as to assure the Public Works Department of a minimum annual grant for expenditure on roads and bridges.

(ii) The earmarked revenues as well as the Government grant will be credited to the Road Fund, to which the amount actually spent on communications during the year will be debited.

(iii) The grant unspent in any year will not lapse but will be available for expenditure in future years.

(iv) The Public Works Department will be assured

of a definite annual grant, fixed at Rs. 11 lakhs for a period of 3 years, to enable it to draw up a programme of works and carry it out with the certainty of completing it.

The Budget provides a sum of Rs. 8⅔ lakhs for roads and communications, and in accordance with the arrangement referred to above, the Public Works Department will be given an additional grant of Rs. 2⅓ lakhs for road works in the current year.

The construction of bridge at Akkihebbal will be started very soon.

Quarters of Officials.—The want of housing facilities for Government servants residing in the mofussil, particularly in the Malnad, has been insistently brought to the notice of Government. As a first instalment of relief in this direction, a triennial programme of construction of a quarters for officials at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 1,19,000 was sanctioned last year. It is now proposed to undertake the construction of some quarters at a cost of about Rs. 1½ lakhs in localities where suitable accommodation is difficult to get. The rent leviable may be expected to cover the interest and maintenance charges. Type designs for quarters for 12 Revenue Sub-Division Officers and 12 Amildars are under preparation. This programme will be worked out in 3 years.

Capital Account.

As you are aware, provision has been made for an aggregate capital outlay of Rs. 89½ lakhs.

Government have passed orders for the re-railing of the Birur-Shimoga Section being taken up immediately and completed within a period of 12 months and have accorded administrative sanction to an estimate costing about Rs. 7 lakhs, of which about Rs. 1½ lakhs are chargeable to Capital and the rest to Revenue (Depreciation Fund).

The Railway Department is at present making heavy payments to Foreign Railways towards hire on interchanged rolling stock. To avoid this loss a programme of construction of Goods wagons and Passenger vehicles costing Rs. 3½ lakhs has been sanctioned.

The Irwin Canal works are in full swing. With a view to expedite the completion of the first stage, the department wants the annual grant to be enhanced from Rs. 36 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs.

Estimates for the electrification of certain towns and localities costing in the aggregate about Rs. 7¼ lakhs have been sanctioned or are about to be sanctioned.

The total additions demand for capital expenditure is about Rs. 16 lakhs. We hope to finance these requirements partly out of the improvement in the opening cash balance and partly out of the unavoidable lapses in the Budget grants.

Public Works.

Irrigation.

I have referred on previous occasions to the steps taken to extend and improve irrigation in the State. Steady progress was maintained during the year on the selected major works included in the triennial programme. The Bhadra Right Bank Canal has been excavated practically to its full length, and endeavours are being made to dispose of about 2,000 acres of irrigable land under this canal, which are still available for assignment. The extension of the channel from the anicut across the Bhrugu river in the Heggadadevankote Taluk has brought an extent of 600 acres under command. An estimate for Rs. 17,85,000 has been sanctioned for constructing a reservoir near Anjanapur in the Shikarpur Taluk, and work is in progress. Among other works newly included in the programme may be mentioned the construction of a tank near Bidadi in the Bangalore District, and the completion of the Nidasale tank in the Tumkur District, at an estimated cost exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs in each case. I have already referred to the steps proposed to be taken for the restoration of tanks in the drier tracts of the Mysore District recently visited by me.

A sum of Rs. 1,32,000 was spent on the restoration of minor tanks during the year.

The progress on the Krishnarajasagara and allied works was satisfactory, the total expenditure being Rs. 35 lakhs against a grant of Rs. 36 lakhs. The greater portion of this outlay was incurred on the new Irwin Canal, in connection with which tunnelling and other works are proceeding at a rapid pace.

The construction of the Krishnarajasagara Dam to a height of 130 feet was completed, leaving the crest of the weir at R. I. 106. The original estimate of the project was closed at this stage. But it is felt that the raising of the weir to the final R. I. of 124 and the completion of other deferred works should now be taken up and necessary estimates have accordingly been called for.

Sanction has been accorded to the detailed investigation of the Kabbani reservoir project for ensuring the

development of irrigation to the full extent authorised by the agreement with the Madras Government.

Electric Power.

In my Address to this Assembly at the last Session, I alluded to several schemes for the supply of electric power to small towns in the State. The electrification of Channapatna and Bowringpet has been completed, and work is in progress in Kolar, Tumkur, Nanjangud and Closepet. Schemes for the supply of power have also been sanctioned for Dodballapur, Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Devanhalli, Mandya and Seringapatam. The capital outlay on all these schemes amounts to Rs. 15·82 lakhs which is expected to yield a return of 5·4 per cent, a major portion of this being guaranteed by the Municipalities concerned. The extension of power supply to some more towns, *viz.*, Hassan, Shimoga, Hole-Narsipur, Shravanabelgola, Melkote, etc., on similar terms of guarantee, is under contemplation.

With the idea of encouraging the use of electric power for industries, Government have, during the past few years, steadily reduced the rates for power, and the result is reflected in the increase of power installations, the addition to their number during the year being 110.

The facilities offered for the supply of small electrically driven pumps for irrigation are also being availed of to an increasing extent. Applications for 144 pumping installations were received during the year and 55 were complied with. The demand is steadily growing.

It may be of some interest to note here that even Village Panchayets are asking for supply of power to their villages, and wherever this can be done without disproportionate cost, their requests will receive every consideration.

Judging from present indications, it would be reasonable to assume that, before very long, our resources for the generation of power will fall short of the demand, and it is necessary to explore other sources of power supply. Some action has been taken in this direction already. The Government are in correspondence with the Government of Madras with a view to constructing Hydro-Electric Works at Mekadatu when the need arises for additional power. The question of harnessing the Jog Falls at Gersoppa in order to supply the power requirements of the Bhadravati Iron Works and of the western districts of the State is also under investigation.

Railways.

From the figures given in Part II of the Address, you will notice that there was an increase of Rs. 4·86 lakhs under revenue of the lines worked by the State and the M. & S. M. Railway Company and a reduction of nearly Rs. 1 lakh under expenditure of the former. Further measures are in progress to reduce the working expenses. In this connection, it gives me pleasure to state that the M. & S. M. Railway have been good enough to agree to the reduction of the freight on coal, and it is expected that the next year's bill for coal will show a saving of about Rs. 1·78 lakhs as compared with the year 1927-28.

The question of extending the line from Chamarajanagar towards the south is still under correspondence with the Government of India.

The extension of the line in the Shimoga District will be continued up to Arasalu, instead of stopping at Ragihosahalli. Government are also considering the possibility of extending it to Anantapur and beyond.

The traffic survey of the contemplated extensions in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts is in hand. There is every likelihood of the lines being constructed if the traffic prospects are found to be satisfactory and sufficient guarantees are forthcoming from the District Boards concerned.

Agricultural Department.

The equipment of the Coffee Experimental Station at Balehonnur has been improved, and a small advisory committee consisting of Indian and European planters has been constituted to assist the Director. I am glad to say that the United Planters' Association of Southern India have recently come forward to co-operate with the Department in coffee work, and that at their request Government have permitted a European Scientific Officer employed by them to work under Dr. Coleman on the station.

Agricultural education has made steady progress. In addition to the residential school at Ramakrishnapur, which owes its existence to the munificence of Mr. G. Venkataramanaiya, a citizen of Bangalore, a school has recently been sanctioned at Hassan at the instance of the District Board which has accepted half the financial responsibility for the undertaking. The co-operative movement is being increasingly availed of for the distribution of implements, seed, and manure.

The Agricultural Department has been recently re-organised at an additional average cost of Rs. 58,071 per annum, and the scientific sections and district staff have been considerably strengthened. The equipment of the farms and laboratories has also been improved.

Civil Veterinary Department.

The Civil Veterinary Department had to devote its energies to combating rinderpest, which broke out virulently in various parts of the State. No effort was spared to afford relief, and 72,535 head of cattle were protected by serum simultaneous inoculation. The situation emphasised the need for expanding serum production, and for taking steps to ensure an effective control of movements of cattle in and from affected parts.

Seven new dispensaries were opened, and three more have been sanctioned.

Co-operation.

The subordinate staff of the Department was strengthened and re-organised at an average extra cost of Rs. 10,286 a year. The work of the Department during the year consisted both of consolidation and expansion. A notable feature was the development of non-credit co-operation in such directions as agriculture, weaving, sericulture, and house-building. This is to be welcomed as a sign that the co-operative spirit is permeating the everyday life of our people.

Special mention is due to the part co-operation is playing in the uplift of the Depressed Classes. The movement is making appreciable progress among them and wherever it has gone, it has brought relief to the distressed and a spirit of thrift, self-respect and self-confidence. The Adikarnataka Agricultural Colony at Gottigere has been a success and the experience obtained there will be useful in dealing with problems relating to landless classes in other parts of the State.

The Apex Bank has done useful work in financing societies. Government have recently sanctioned a loan of one lakh of rupees and a cash credit of one lakh more on concessional terms, in order to enable the institution to lend at favourable rates to House Building Societies.

Education.

The higher Inspectorate of the Education Department was re-organised so as to secure unity of control and effective

co-ordination of work in the districts; and some measure of decentralisation of powers was also sanctioned. Steps were taken to ensure more efficient inspection and supervision.

Consequent on the establishment of Intermediate Colleges, the Entrance classes of the Collegiate High Schools were transferred to the University along with their staff and equipment.

Government have accepted, as an experimental measure, the offer of the Municipalities of Dodballapur and Sagar to start High Schools, on the basis of Government bearing half the initial expenditure, and making a recurring maintenance grant of Rs. 50 per mensem for each form, the rest of the expenditure, both initial and recurring, being met by the Municipalities concerned. High Schools have been opened at these places, and I hope that other Municipalities will not be slow to profit by this example. The staff and equipment of High Schools have been improved, and the vocational side of High School education has also received some attention, though a good deal yet remains to be done in this direction.

The revised rules regarding the Middle School and Lower Secondary Examinations were approved, and the first examination under them will be held in 1929. The conversion of the Incomplete Middle Schools into either Complete Middle Schools or Primary Schools is progressing.

During the year 1927-28, Government sanctioned the levy of education cess in the Kolar District, which now comes into line with the other districts in the State. The total amount sanctioned from the education cess since its levy came into force covers an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,35,407 and with the aid of these resources, 73 Incomplete Middle Schools have been converted to Middle Schools, 1,164 aided schools have been converted to Government institutions, 503 new Primary Schools have been opened, and the staff of 303 old schools has been strengthened. Also, practical instruction classes have been started in 35 centres.

Other matters in which the Education Department has made some progress are the organisation of physical training and the training of teachers, in which connection mention may be made of the institution of a Women's Training College at Mysore.

A scheme of medical inspection for boys is in operation and a progressive expansion has been sanctioned. It is intended to extend the scheme to girls' schools also.

In regard to Mahomedan education, the Advisory Committee was reconstituted, and committees to ladies have been formed at Mysore and Bangalore to go into the question of the improvement of the Urdu Girls' Schools in those cities. A Boarding Home was sanctioned for girls of the Urdu Middle School at Sultanpet, Bangalore City.

Some encouragement in the way of facilities and scholarships has been extended to students taking technical courses, such as Engineering, Shorthand and Commercial training.

Provision has been made for the admission of a larger number of boarders to the Sri Narasimharaja Hostel at Bangalore, and it is under contemplation to provide a Boarding Home for Adikarnataka girls at Bangalore. Special rates of grant-in-aid have been sanctioned for Adikarnataka Students' Hostels.

University.

The newly sanctioned scheme of Intermediate Colleges was brought into full operation. Arrangements are being made for the transfer of the Medical College to Mysore next year. The syllabus of the B.E. Degree was revised, with the effect of raising the standard of the course and making it more comprehensive, and a higher qualification was also prescribed for admission. The L.M.P. syllabus was similarly revised. Eight endowments of the value of Rs. 7,803 were accepted during the year, bringing the total sum to Rs. 2,81,300. I take this as a sign that the University is winning its way to the hearts of the people as one of the country's cherished institutions, and I trust that it will attract, in ever-increasing measure, endowments from those who realise the importance of learning and culture in the life of a country.

Industries and Commerce.

The Industries and Commerce Department has been instrumental in bringing into existence 76 new industrial installations, besides discharging its important function of assisting all such concerns already at work, whether started with Government help or not. In view of the growing demand for the services of its expert staff, it has been found necessary to sanction the levy of a moderate scale of fees.

The amalgamation of the Electrical, Military and Industrial Workshops into one combined institution has resulted in a saving of Rs. 18,000 per annum.

The Weaving Factory has begun to work at a profit, and there is a perceptible improvement in the condition of the other concerns run by the Department. Government have recently sanctioned an arrangement whereby the profits earned by the concerns can be utilised, under certain conditions, for their own improvement and expansion.

The well-boring section rendered much service in relieving the scarcity of drinking water at Chitaldrug and other places. Boring has obviously great possibilities in solving the drinking water problem of our rural parts. The section has recently been strengthened and additional equipment is being provided so as to ensure greater progress in the important work entrusted to it.

Six demonstration parties have been sanctioned to improve and expand weaving. In hand-spinning, the Badanaval Centre has proved a success, and bids fair to stimulate intensive work in other parts of the State.

Sericulture.

This was an anxious year for the sericultural industry, owing to the competition of foreign silk, and to some extent, of artificial silk. Special attention was devoted to reducing the cost of production by improvement of methods at every stage of the industry, and to grading up the quality of the reeling. The Central Sericultural Association suffered a great loss in the death of its first President, Mushir-ul-Mulk Mir Humza Hussein. His place was taken by Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar. The Association promises to be a powerful ally of the Department in the propaganda work which is essential to a comprehensive improvement of the industry throughout the State. A very appreciable expansion in the output of disease-free seed, and vigorous propaganda for the popularisation of more efficient reeling appliances, are other features of the work of the Department. It is gratifying to note that new markets for high grade Mysore silk have been found in Northern India. The Board of Industries and Commerce have taken up an intensive study of the present state and future requirements of sericulture.

Geology.

A careful and systematic investigation of the occurrence of minerals of economic value is in progress, and some interesting results have already been obtained. You are no doubt aware of the successful work that is being done at

Byrapur. The rates of royalty on manganese have been revised, and the claim of Government to a share of the profits, which was found to entail hardship in practice, has been waived.

Medical and Sanitary Departments.

The Medical Department has been receiving special attention at the hands of the Government. The staff of the Department is being increased and the equipment of hospitals considerably improved. Wherever possible, steps are being taken to provide separate hospitals for women in charge of competent Lady Medical Officers.

Government realise, however, that the provision of medical relief is still inadequate. There are approximately 330 doctors in the State or one for every 18,000 of the population. Of these, only 40 are private medical practitioners, most of whom reside in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. As the extension of medical relief through the agency of a Government paid staff is necessarily slow and costly, Government have recently introduced a scheme for subsidising private medical practitioners with a view to induce and enable them to settle down in rural parts. Government have also introduced a cheaper type of local fund dispensaries under qualified doctors. If these measures become popular, it may be possible to bring about a rapid expansion of medical relief in rural areas.

The College of Indigenous Medicine at Mysore has been re-organised at a cost of Rs. 35,000 per year with a view to provide advanced teaching in the Ayurveda and Unani systems of medicine.

I have no doubt you have noticed with pleasure that during recent years private philanthropy and charity have taken the very useful form of donations for providing complete hospitals, wards or beds. This is a welcome tendency, and I trust that the example set by gentlemen like Dharma Prakasa Mr. Chandre Gowda, Mr. Nagappa Setty and Asthana Vidwan Gundlu Pandit Lakshmanachar will be more widely followed in the coming years.

Government have before them the question of re-organising the Sanitary Department so as to increase its activities and usefulness. Dr. Sweet, the Public Health Expert, whose services have been lent to us by the Rockefeller Foundation, has proposed a comprehensive scheme of re-organisation. He has shown very clearly that the Central Health Organisa-

tion should be largely extended and that local organisations should be established for examining problems relating to rural sanitation. Government have accepted Dr. Sweet's scheme in its main outlines and will endeavour to give effect to it as funds permit. Apart from increasing the staff by re-introducing the appointment of District Sanitary Officers and, wherever possible, Taluk Health Officers, they propose to widen the activities of the Public Health Department and to establish efficiently staffed Bureaus or Units in connection with Sanitary Engineering, Vital Statistics, Epidemiology, Malarial and Hook-worm investigations, Rural Health, etc.

In this connection, I may refer to a report drawn up by Dr. Sweet after a rapid but comprehensive survey of health conditions in the State with special reference to the Malnad. Copies of the report will be supplied to the members in due course. I need only assure this House that Government will give their first attention to the improvement of the Malnad.

Mysore Iron Works.

From the report of the Board of Management on the operation of the Bhadravati Iron Works during the year 1927-28, of which copies will be furnished to members, it will be seen that there was a reduction in the output of pig iron during the year. But this was counter-balanced by a substantial improvement in the yield of bye-products and the operations, as a whole, resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,10,444. This amount has been carried over to form the nucleus of a Department Fund. The blast furnace was blown out for relining on 26th June 1928 and opportunity was taken of the shut-down to enlarge the blast furnace to a maximum daily capacity of 80 tons. The relining has been completed and the blast furnace has been blown in, after the close of the official year. Government have sanctioned proposals for the construction of two additional batteries of retorts, the enlargement of the Pipe Foundry and the installation of a small experimental steel plant. A Committee of Visitors has been appointed from among the members of this House and the Legislative Council with a view to their obtaining and disseminating first-hand information regarding the Iron Works.

Economic Conference.

The work of the Economic Conference and of the three Central Boards was satisfactory. The District Economic

Superintendents devoted special attention to various aspects of village improvement. An All-India Exhibition was held last Dasara at Mysore and an Exhibition on similar lines has, as you are aware, been arranged this year also. The present position of Sericulture and the problem of unemployment are under examination by committees of the Conference.

Conclusion.

Pending the report of the Committee of Enquiry, I can make but a passing reference to the regrettable events which took place in Bangalore a couple of months ago.

Events in themselves trivial and without significance led to excitement and violence, and to the creation, in the minds of many, of an entirely imaginative picture of a State disrupted by rivalry and hate. Such a picture is strangely false to fact. I do not suppose that anywhere in India there is a firmer tradition of tolerance and friendliness among communities than in Mysore. I believe that now the strongest desire of all communities and their leaders is to re-emphasise and confirm that harmony, on which depends the health, not merely of single States, but of that new India of which Mysore will be a vitally important part. We all realise that this end can be attained only by wise restraint in policy and speech, and by a determined effort towards a more complete understanding of each other. There is plenty of disinterested patriotism to be found in every community. We must have done with charges of blind selfishness. Such charges always irritate and antagonise, because they are felt to be unjust. We have enough common ends, in all conscience. We are one in all the purposes that matter most. Working together for such purposes will mean the deepest and most secure reconciliation.